

# The Weekly Conisionian.

"REPUBLICAN AT ALL TIMES, AND UNDER ALL CIRCUMSTANCES."

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### MY FRIEND—MY FRIEND.

BY MARGARET J. M. SWEAT.

Thousand thoughts unwritten and unspoken  
fly from my heart to find their home  
with thee;  
not one link of pleasantness is broken  
which bound thee in the dear old time  
to me.  
Thy goes by with heavy step or fleeting  
hears its freight of loving hope or fear,  
which, for thy dear sake, my heart  
is beating  
a quick and fond as though thou still  
wert near.  
Morning hour or evening shines or  
darkens,  
Without some question from my soul to  
thee;  
as for thy reply my spirit hearkens,  
The winds bring answer that all thou  
art is mine.  
Now that through this dark and hope-  
less sorrow  
We shall love on as we have loved so  
long;  
though no ray of promise gild the  
morrow,  
Each day will prove our trust more true  
and strong.  
It matters not for us this earthly  
parting?  
That though the daily life be sad and  
long?  
Such tears as these should ne'er  
be starting  
Tears that once have looked into thine  
own.  
Thought save one of deep and earnest  
gladness  
Should fill the heart which thou hast  
stooped to win;  
No art so strong that when I yield to  
sadness  
Against the greatness of thy love, I sin.  
Friend! my Friend! forgive my weak  
complaining.  
Shrink at thought of all these passing  
years!  
We are gone—so many yet remaining—  
Can I choose but count them thro'  
my tears!  
Do not fear that though I now am  
weeping,  
No glorious lesson by thy strength is  
taught;  
In vain these vigils am I keeping—  
The all unworthy is the work I've  
wrought.

### GOV. SEWARD AND DRUG MEDICATION.

BY R. T. TRALL, M. D.

[From the Science of Health.]

The recent death of the distinguished statesman, William H. Seward, affords a fitting opportunity to call attention to some circumstances of interest to those who are seeking truth in medical science. There is nothing in the history of the case to account for the death; and unless we can find it in the medication, we must assign it to that ever-convenient mystery of mysteries, a "mysterious Providence."

Some of the readers of *The Science of Health* may recollect that, a short time before the attempted assassination of Mr. Seward in Washington, while Secretary of State, he was thrown from his carriage and severely bruised. He had not recovered from the prostration when the attempt was made on his life. A writer in one of the medical journals argued that the assault on the feeble invalid was really beneficial to his health. It operated like a restorative. It "roused up" the vital energies. The patient needed a stimulant, and the "assault and battery" answered the purpose admirably.

Preposterous as this notion will seem to many of our readers, it is perfectly consistent with the whole drug system. Is it any worse to "rouse up" a sick person by stabbing, or poisoning, or shooting him externally (provided you do not spill too much blood), than by poisoning him internally? There may be some difference; but that little is in favor of the external treatment. Flagellation, burning, blistering, netting, etc., have been resorted to in the collapse of cholera, to "rouse up" the dormant or exhausted vitality. If this style of medication, in its effects on the vitality of the patient, is essentially different from the administration of stimulating drugs internally, we fail to comprehend it. Apply the lash to a spirited horse, put arsenic in his mouth, or turpentine in his ears, or musquitoes on his skin, or brandy in his stomach, and he will for a time manifest a corresponding degree of "augmented vitality," according to medical books, but of expended vitality according to nature.

Mr. Seward died suddenly and unexpectedly. This, however, is not uncommon for men of his age. Nor can we always tell why or how such persons die. But, in Mr. Seward's case, there seem to be good and conclusive reasons why, independent of medical treatment, he should not have died at that time, and certainly not in that manner. As we reason from the facts, the conclusion is inevitable that the medication sent him out of the world. We attach no blame to his physician, Dr. Dimon. He treated the patient according to his system. That was all he could do. It was just what he should have done. The treatment may have been the patient's misfortune, but it was not the doctor's fault. It is not Dr. Dimon that we are criticizing, but the principle of drug medication.

Mr. Seward's original ailment was congestion of the liver, to the extent of inducing chills in the form of tertian ague. This is rarely dangerous, and never suddenly fatal. But Mr. Seward died of congestion of the lungs. This was no part of the case except so far as the treatment produced it. Congestion of the liver, even to the extent of producing paralysis, is not immediately dangerous; but congestion of the lungs is. When severe, it stops the breathing. When severe, it is attended with much pain, great difficulty of breathing, expectoration, and more or less cough. The cough, however, is much less violent

than in severe congestions of the liver when they occur suddenly.

It is the common practice of allopathic physicians to give morphine or other narcotic or stupefying medicine in congestion of the lungs. The drug allays the cough, lessens the pain, and prevents expectoration. But so much the worse for the patient. The cough and expectoration are processes by which the lungs free themselves. To suppress them is to aggravate the congestion by causing the fluids to accumulate in the lungs. No treatment can be worse. That this was the fatal error in the case of Mr. Seward, seems clear enough from the testimony, as published in the *New York Sun* of October 12.

Mr. Seward was riding out as usual, and in comfortable health, on Saturday. In the evening, he had a chill, with violent coughing. These symptoms indicated congestion of the liver. Dr. Dimon was called, and prescribed, but did not regard the case as serious. Nor was it. We are not told what medicine the patient took, but he passed a restless night with fever and delirium. Why delirium? Children are sometimes delirious in the hot stage of any febrile paroxysm, but aged persons seldom, and never under the circumstances of Mr. Seward's case, independent of medication. We presume the delirium was the effect of the usual medicine—morphine.

The next day was passed comfortably. The ensuing day (Monday) he attended to business as usual. At 10 p. m. he had another chill with cough. Dr. Dimon again prescribed, and the patient was "extremely nervous." Why these symptoms, after the medicine, unless the medicine produced them? Mark! they did not exist before the doctor prescribed. Chills and fever do not cause extreme restlessness and nervousness in such persons, although they may cause much heat, pain and suffering. At 2 a. m. the patient arose, and walked about until 9 a. m., when he fell into a refreshing sleep. He had walked the effects of the medicine off, and then he could rest; after which he took his usual breakfast. Certainly there was nothing serious thus far except the medicine.

On Tuesday he visited his pastor, and attended to business, until 10 p. m. On Wednesday he spent the day, as usual, in riding out and working on the manuscript of his forthcoming work (*A Voyage Around the World*) until 10 p. m.; but during the night he was restless again and could not sleep. Why, we are left in conjecture, as nothing is said about medicine. But as Dr. Dimon attended him constantly, the presumption must be that the doses were increased to the extent of inducing the otherwise unaccountable symptoms; for, as already remarked, these symptoms have no business in the case independent of medication.

On Thursday at 10 a. m. the patient was suffering of low fever (the account says "high fever," but it means severe), with the pulse 110. This fever and this pulse were the effects of stimulation. Nothing else ever changes the type of tertian intermittent to remittent or continued.

And now, for the first time, we are told precisely what the medicines were. Hitherto we have had to ascertain them by the symptoms—their effects. "The doctor administered efficient doses of quinine, muriate of ammonia, preceded by a mild bilious laxative." The whole mystery is solved, and we know why the patient died.

The next morning the doctor expressed his apprehensions of a fatal termination. Well he might. The case had been "worked up" to that result. Nothing in the whole Materia Medica is more paralyzing to the respiratory apparatus, and more depressing to the whole nervous

system than "efficient" doses of quinine. Dimness of vision, buzzing in the ears, and general prostration are among the common effects of efficient doses. That extraordinary doses, with the condition of congestion of the liver already existing, should induce fatal congestion of the lungs is not surprising; and the depressing quinine was aided in its mischievous effects by muriate of ammonia, another chilling drug.

After breakfast the patient was "seized with coughing and great difficulty of breathing." These symptoms, the doctor said, were caused by "a sudden overwhelming catarrhal effusion into the lungs." The true explanation is, the drugs, which diminished expectoration, had caused the mucous excretion to accumulate in the lungs until breathing became "overwhelmingly" difficult. Counsel was sent for, but too late. The breathing now became rattling and suffocative. The doctor ordered stimulants and rum. (Why that particular form of grog, *in extremis*?) The patient swallowed the horrible stuff, complained that it oppressed his stomach, gasped and struggled for breath, took leave of his family, and in a few moments was a corpse!

Such is a statement of the medical points of the case, as briefly collated as possible without rendering them unintelligible. That fatal congestion of the lungs was produced by narcotic and stimulating drugs, we have no shadow of doubt. Some of our readers may recollect that the Prince of Wales was dosed in a similar manner, until the lungs became so congested and the breathing so difficult, that the physicians diagnosed "goneness of one lung," and gave the patient up to die. Then it was that counsel was called, the treatment was changed from "brandy and other stimulants" to milk, and within twenty-four hours the patient was convalescent. The Prince of Wales was affected with delirium, nervousness, extreme restlessness, etc., as long as the doctors dosed him with stimulants; but on discontinuing all medicines all fatal or alarming symptoms disappeared. His father, the late Prince Albert, was dosed in this way until he died.

Well may it be for many who are now living, and who put their faith in drug poisons, and who cannot imagine why learned men should administer them if they are injurious, if they can understand this mystery of curing diseases by killing patients.

Washington, Harrison, Taylor, Seward, are only four of the many illustrious persons who have been done to death by

"The deadly virtues of the healing art."

Some would-be smart United States Commissioner in the State of New York has issued warrants for the arrest of Miss Susan B. Anthony and other ladies for voting in Rochester at the Presidential election. Why not arrest the inspectors of election for receiving the ballots? This move of the commissioner will be looked upon as persecution of the ladies, as it is evident to every sane person that they intended no fraud, but voted as women; and it would seem that if any crime was committed it was by the receiver of the ballots. The whole thing will, however, result in bringing about just what all who believe in the right of the governed giving their consent desire, viz., the extension of the elective franchise to the women of the country.—*New National Era*.

A. T. Stewart calls his Boston loss of \$200,000 a mere bagatelle.

"This is a rock of ages," said the father, after rocking two hours, and the baby still awake.

A wise man changes his mind, a fool never.

### A MECHANICAL EYE.

No mechanic can ever attain distinction unless he is able to detect ordinary imperfections at sight, so that he can see if things are out of plumb, out of level, out of square and out of proper shape; and unless he can also detect disproportioned or ill shaped patterns. This is a great mechanical attainment. We say attainment, because it can be attained by any ordinary person. Of course there are defective eyes as there are defective organs; the speech, for instance, is sometimes defective, but the eye is susceptible of the same training as any other organ. The muscles, the voice, the sense of hearing, all require training. Consider how the artist must train the organ of sight in order to detect the slightest imperfection in shade, color, proportion, shape, expression etc. Not one blacksmith in five ever attains the art of hammering square; yet it is very essential in his occupation. It is simply because he allows himself to get into a careless habit; a little training and care is all that is necessary for success.

The fact is that the eye not half as much at fault as the heedless mind. Some carpenters acquire the careless habit of using a try square every time they plane off a shaving, in place of giving their right to their business and properly training their eyes; and unless they cultivate this power of the eye, they will always be at journey work. Look at the well trained blacksmith; he goes across the shop, picks up the horse's foot, take a squint, returns to his anvil, forges the shoe, and it exactly fits the foot. Contrast him with the bungler who looks at the foot, then forges a shoe, then fits the foot to it, often to the ruin of a fine horse. Now the fault lies in ever allowing himself to put a shoe on that is not the proper shape for the foot; he should determine to make the shoe fit the foot in place of the foot fitting the shoe, and he should follow it up until the object is accomplished.

A very good way to discipline the mechanical eye is to first measure an inch with the eye, then prove it with the rule, then measure a half inch, then an eighth, and so on, and you will be soon able to discover at a glance the difference between a twelfth and a sixteenth of an inch; then go to 3 inches, 6, 12, and so on. Some call this guessing; there is no guess work about it; it is measuring with the eye and mind. Acquire the habit of criticizing for imperfections every piece of work that you see, do everything as nearly as you can without measuring (or spoiling it), or as nearly as you can trust the eye with fits present training. If you can not see things mechanically, do not blame the eye for it; it is no more to blame than the mouth is because we cannot read, or the fingers because we cannot write. A person may write a very good hand with the eyes closed, the mind of course directing the fingers. The eye is necessary, however, to detect imperfections.

Every occupation in life requires a mechanically trained eye, and we should realize, more than we do, the great importance of properly training that organ.—*Scientific American*.

A Boston gentleman, who could not waltz, offered a young lady one hundred dollars if she would let him hug her as much as the man did who had just waltzed her. It was a good offer, and showed that money was no object to him, but they put him out of the house so hard that his eyes were quite black.

Endeavor to take your work quietly. Anxiety and over action are the cause of sickness and restlessness. We must use our judgment to control our excitement, or our bodily strength will break down.

### WOODHULL-BEECHER.

APPEALS FOR LIGHT ON THE SUBJECT

The allegation is this: A criminal intimacy once existed, if it does not still, between Rev. Henry Ward Beecher and Mrs. Theodore Tilton. The fact that Mr. Beecher is a clergyman, and hitherto unsmirched in reputation by the faintest whisper of reproach, and that the Woodhull is a notoriously bad woman, go far to exonerate the accused. For twenty-five years the Plymouth orator has been before the public. His spotless reputation raises a very strong presumption in his favor. As between the accused and his accuser, no person whose opinion is worth anything would hesitate a moment. But in the shape Mrs. Woodhull has put her accusations, the relative reputations of the two persons are not decisive. It is asserted that Mr. Tilton himself knows all the allegations made to be true; also, that Mrs. Elizabeth Cady Stanton and Mrs. Hooker, Mr. Beecher's own sister, do. A Mr. Frank Moulton, member of Plymouth Church, is another authority given. Here are four persons named as conversant with the facts in the case. They can severally or jointly protest that, so far as they know and believe, the charge is false. Having been dragged into the affair, these persons cannot remain silent without assenting to the truthfulness of the charge made. This is at once the bad feature of the case and its good feature. It gives power to the charge, making it impossible for Mr. Beecher to crush it away with a wave of his white hand; at the same time it enables him to rest his vindication upon the most substantial ground. Mr. Tilton edits the *Golden Age*, Mrs. Stanton is widely known, and so is Mrs. Hooker. We are informed that Mr. Moulton is a gentleman of high standing. Their duty is plain. It would be a great mistake to suppose that the reputation of Mr. Beecher is of itself ample refutation of the charge. We all know that men and women of the very highest standing, sometimes fall, never to rise again. The black list is not without its reverend doctors and its seemingly saintly women. Had Woodhull refrained from giving any names, there would have been no direct way of demolishing her scandal, nor would it have amounted to much any way. It would have passed for merely the malicious babble of a vile woman. But now it has strength which may be made its weakness. The public has a right to demand utterance from the four witnesses named. Such a man as Mr. Beecher belongs to the public. He is a distinct factor in the civilization of this day. He is a host in himself. What affects him affects all, only in a different way and degree. He has exerted wider influence upon the moral purpose and religious thought of the times than any other man of the century, and to allow the least suspicions of immorality to rest upon his name would be a serious misfortune. Once more, then, we urge the men and women mentioned as authority, to speak. No elaborate defense is needed. If they, answering for Mr. Beecher, should join in an unequivocal "not guilty," that would put an end to the scandal immediately, and for all time to come.—*Chicago Journal*.

Somebody says there should be a women in every firm of architects to look after the closets. When you build your house, you may tell the contractor, until you are black in the face. "We will have a closet here." He will not put one there until he has seen madam, and ten to one, when he has seen her, the closet will go elsewhere, and double the number and twice the size be ordered.

### EMIGRATION FROM GEORGIA.

Not only are colored men in Georgia packing up to leave that treason-ridden State, but the poor, down-trodden loyal whites are becoming convinced that there is no hope for a better future for them under the rebel government of the Empire State of the South, and are consequently seeking homes in the West and Southwest.

The colored people are active, and agents for them will be sent in to the West to select homesteads, and to make necessary preparations for a large exodus of the bone and sinew of the State whose cruelties and oppressions, have made it necessary for the seeking of a refuge elsewhere. Emigration can only result in a benefit to the colored people. In the Territories they will be free, and the time now in part spent in attempting to elude the vengeance of Ku-Klux-Klans of chivalrous Georgians, can be wholly devoted to the bettering of their condition, without fear of molestation. The land settled upon by the emigrant will be his own, the profits accruing from energetic labor will fill his coffers, his children can be educated in peace, and he loses nothing of his American citizenship by the removal to the plains.

By emigration the colored man has every thing to gain and nothing to lose. The losers will be those who deserve whatever deprivations may follow the flight of the laboring portion of the State. We are more than gratified to see the determination of colored people to settle upon the public lands, and to build themselves up in wealth and intelligence. Let them see to it that the school house be a prominent and well patronized institution in their midst; let them understand that it will be more profitable in the end to educate their children than will be the little work they can perform during the interval between the ages of five and twelve.

We know that Hon. Jeff. Long, who seems to be the prime mover in the emigration scheme in the State of Georgia, is an earnest and enterprising man, and we congratulate upon the success he has already attained in awakening a feeling of enterprise among the colored people of Georgia. We hope within the space of a year to chronicle the success of a very large settlement of colored people upon the plains.

The following, from the *Macon Union*, is one of many incentives for the laborers of the banner rebel State of Georgia to look for homes elsewhere:

A most diabolical murder was committed in Jasper county last week by one William Baxter, a colored man named Moses Hutchins being the victim.

Moses Hutchins and his wife were hired to work for Baxter. The wife of Hutchins was carrying dinner to the hands in the cotton field, and when some distance from the house was met and assaulted by Baxter who had an ax. He used the handle of the ax, and was beating her with it. Her cries attracted her husband from the field where he was at work. When he came upon the scene, instead of cleaving the assailant of his wife to the ground, he begged with all the humility of a slave, for his wife. This only exasperated the cowardly woman beater, and he went to the house, got his gun and returned and deliberately shot Hutchins through the heart.

The county authorities arrested Baxter, and a justice of the peace heard the case and discharged him.

This is a fair example of the protection citizens of Georgia are afforded under the laws of the State, and it being a case out of the reach of United States laws, there is no redress, or punishment of a white savage for the killing of a negro.

Since writing the above we learn that a negro was taken from his house, on the line of Washington and Warren counties, last week and killed by Ku-Klux.—*New National Era*.











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**POLICY.**  
 As our motto indicates, the LOUISIANIAN shall be "Republican at all times and under all circumstances." We shall advocate the security and enjoyment of broad civil liberty, the absolute equality of all men before the law, and an impartial distribution of honor and patronage to all who merit them.

Desirous of allaying animosities, of obliterating the memory of the bitter past, of promoting harmony and union among all classes and between all interests, we shall advocate the removal of all political disabilities, foster kindness and forbearance, where malignity and resentment reigned, and seek for fairness and justice where wrong and oppression prevailed. Thus united in our aims and objects, we shall conserve our best interests, elevate our noble State, to an enviable position among her sister States, by the development of her illimitable resources, and secure the full benefits of the mighty changes in the history and condition of the people and the Country.

Believing that there can be no true liberty without the supremacy of law, we shall urge a strict and undiscriminating administration of justice.

**TAXATION.**  
 We shall support the doctrine of an equitable division of taxation among all classes, a faithful collection of the revenues, economy in the expenditures, conformably with the exigencies of the State or Country and the discharge of every legitimate obligation.

**EDUCATION.**  
 We shall sustain the carrying out of the provisions of the act establishing our common school system, and urge as a paramount duty the education of our youth, as vitally connected with their own enlightenment, and the security and stability of a Republican Government.

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